

THE WARBLER

AN EDUCATIONAL WEEKLY

ISSUE

100

MARCH 9, 2022

Dear Student, Artist, Thinker,

This issue feels a bit like a milestone. 100 newsletters, 100 straight weeks of sending out articles, puzzles, poems, and art. While it's not quite a **centennial** (a celebration of 100 years), it still invites a look back at where we started with *The Warbler* — almost two years ago.

We sent out the first issue on April 15, 2020. About a month before, as the COVID-19 pandemic was getting into full swing, APAEP decided to suspend in-person programming so as to avoid putting people inside at greater risk. It was a hard decision. Our entire program was founded on working and learning together, face to face, and suddenly that was no longer possible. We scrambled, we reimagined, we tried a variety of new projects and models, hoping to find something that worked. Since we have slowly been able to return to in-person classes, some of those alternative efforts faded. But *The Warbler* is still going strong.

Its strength comes from our community — your feedback and suggestions about future themes, guest contributors helping to put together issues on topics they're passionate about, and wider state, national, and international recognition of what *The Warbler* offers. We have regular interns and a new editor working to make sure the newsletter continues as a permanent part of APAEP.

Because you, the person reading this right now, are the reason this newsletter exists. We cannot offer classes everywhere we want, but at the very least we can offer this. We know that not everyone who wants a copy of *The Warbler* gets one — there are logistical issues that make consistent distribution to everyone difficult. We are working on it. We are working on a lot of new things as well. For now, please know that we are thankful to you — your patience, your perseverance — they help us persevere, too. We've got 100 issues down. Time to start working on the next 100.

Sincerely,

Rob Hitt // APAEP Program Coordinator



WORDS INSIDE

FOUND IN "ON THE 100TH ANNIVERSARY OF 'ROBOT'..."

telepresence | The use of virtual reality technology

autonomous | (Of a person or thing) having freedom to govern them or itself or control its own affairs

FOUND IN "SOME THINGS TURNING 100 ..."

gizmo | A gadget, especially one whose name the speaker does not know or recall

bandshell | A type of bandstand enclosed at the back

FOUND IN "100 YEARS SINCE THE DISCOVERY OF TUTANKHAMUN'S TOMB ..."

evocative | Bringing strong images, memories, or feelings to mind

sarcophagi | (plural of sarcophagus) A stone coffin adorned with sculpture and inscriptions that are associated with the ancient civilizations of Egypt, Rome, and Greece

"If you think in terms of a year, plant a seed; if in terms of ten years, plant trees; if in terms of 100 years, teach the people." CONFUCIUS // Chinese philosopher



ARCHAEOLOGY

100 Years Since the Discovery of Tutankhamun's Tomb

A Timeline of the Boy King's Treasures

BY IMG | *National Geographic* | October 31, 2019

The first of its kind, the Treasures of the Golden Pharaoh exhibition portrays an evocative journey to Ancient Egypt using a vast collection of his items — all of which were placed around his royal tomb, and lay in darkness for thousands of years in the Valley of the Kings.

The hoard of 150 items, thought to help him in his final resting place and on his journey into the afterlife, tell the story of the legendary golden king, brought to life with digital content and audio soundscapes through nine galleries. Part of an unmissable 10-city world tour, its final destination will be in Cairo's new Grand Egyptian Museum, where all objects excavated from King Tut's tomb will remain in a permanent collection.

Why now? It's 100 years since archaeologist Howard Carter first peeked through a dusty hole and gazed into the clandestine chamber, whispering the words 'wonderful things' at the golden chariots, the paintings, and the iconic gilded coffin he found inside.

To celebrate, we take a look back at some of the key moments since the monumental discovery.

1922 | After years of research, British Egyptologist Howard Carter stumbles across a rubble-strewn stairway and unearths Tutankhamun's almost-intact burial chamber, hidden from the world for more than 3,000 years. Financed by Lord Carnarvon, the discovery in the Valley of the Kings goes down as one of the greatest archaeological finds of the 20th century and the legend of the boy king, Tutankhamun, is born.

1923 | The door to the burial chamber is finally opened in February 1923, revealing a room filled with shrines. Beyond these lay a series of gold sarcophagi, concealing the boy king's final resting place and the masterful golden funerary mask. Obscured behind another wall was 'the treasury', a hidden corner that eluded grave robbers for thousands of years and stored Tutankhamun's most prized royal possessions.

1923 | Lord Carnarvon dies from an infected mosquito bite on his cheek — an event that sparked rumours of the mythical Mummy's Curse, as reported by the Daily Mail. The newspaper makes several false claims: that Cairo is plunged into darkness following his passing; that Carnarvon's stepbrother mysteriously dies several days later; that the mummified King Tut has a cheek wound

identical to the aristocrat; and that several others associated with the discovery have also died.



1925-1939 | Carter and his expert team transfer all 5,398 items from the tomb to Cairo's Egyptian Museum. Evidence of ancient looting comes to light after they notice two re-openings and re-closings of the sealed doorway; Carter surmises thieves broke in shortly after King Tut's funeral, stealing fragrant balms and some valuable items. Carter receives an honorary doctorate from Yale University, and passes away from cancer in 1939.

The Canopic Coffinette of Tutankhamun, one of the 150 ancient marvels featuring in the exhibition.

1968-1978 | The unsolved mystery of how the pharaoh died continues — but thanks to modern science, speculation is rife that King Tut may have been killed with a blow to the head. The techniques also reveal Tutankhamun was related to the mummified pharaoh Thutmose IV. In 1972, a sensational world tour featuring many of the treasures arrives at the British Museum, with 17 of the exhibits having never previously left Egypt. The show is immensely popular, attracting 30,000 visitors in its first week, and becomes the British Museum's most successful exhibition in history.

2005-2009 | A scan contradicts the previously held belief that Tutankhamun was murdered; it's now believed the 19-year-old king died from an infected leg wound. Another mystery is solved, too — after extensive DNA investigations, evidence indicates the two stillborn babies also discovered in the tomb with the king are his daughters

2010 | DNA analysis confirms King Tut was the son of pharaoh Amenhotep IV/Akhenaton and that his mother (an anonymous mummy known by the name 'Young Lady') and father were, in fact, brother and sister.

2019-2020 | The Tutankhamun: Treasures of the Golden Pharaoh exhibition begins a world tour, arriving at London's Saatchi Gallery in November 2019. Three times the size of any past traveling Tutankhamun collection, the 150 pieces range from jewelry to furniture. The exhibition comes almost a century after Howard Carter first gazed into the famous burial chamber, and the legend of the Boy King has captivated the world ever since. This once-in-a-lifetime event allows visitors to admire the artefacts on tour before they return to their new home at Giza's Grand Egyptian Museum. ●

CURRENT EVENTS

A Royal Anniversary

*Celebrating the Royal Theater 100 Years Later*BY BILLY JEAN LOUIS | *Baltimore Sun* | February 27, 2022

Growing up in Baltimore, Ahmad Onyango, then 12, remembered there were several theaters in the city, but none of them were as large and popular as the Royal Theater. It was thrilling, he said, because it was the only place to see legendary Black performers like James Brown, Louis Armstrong, Redd Foxx and Billie Holiday.

This month marks the 100th anniversary of the Royal Theater, a star of a bygone era of Black entertainment in Baltimore.

But celebrating the centennial of the theater is bitter-sweet, said Onyango, 77, because during his adolescence, Pennsylvania Avenue in West Baltimore bustled with crowds of people, sounds, lights and the Royal. When the theater shut down in 1970 it was upsetting, he said.

“Even though there were other movie theaters down the avenue, the only one that had live performers was the Royal,” he said. “It was like a legend that left the community. They closed the doors, and that was it.”

The Douglass Theater, a 1,349-seat venue, opened Feb. 15, 1922, at 329 Pennsylvania Ave. A few years later, the name was changed to the Royal, which became one of a handful of American theaters known for showcasing Black talent at a time when venues across the U.S. were segregated. Others, known as the Chitlin’ Circuit, included The Apollo in Harlem, the Earl in Philadelphia, the Regal in Chicago and the Howard in Washington, D.C.

Entertainers knew if they didn’t do well at the Royal, they were not going to do well in showbiz, said James Hamlin, president and founder of the nonprofit The Royal Theater & Community Heritage Corp., and owner of The Avenue Bakery in West Baltimore. He said the theater’s slogan “Always A Good Show” increased the pressure to give a superior performance.

The theater closed doors in 1970, and the next year, its contents were auctioned.

Decades later, in 2005, Hamlin launched the nonprofit to spearhead the rebuilding of the Royal on its original site as the centerpiece of a revitalized Pennsylvania Avenue Black Arts and Entertainment District. But the effort has struggled to make progress.

Hamlin said the revitalization of the neighborhood and community has faced challenges, including a lack of funding and resistance from some in the area. “No one will come to the table to invest in the project if they have a sense that the community is not in support of it,” he said.

“Outsiders don’t know the importance of this community and the theater. They don’t know the importance of revitalizing,” he said. “A lot of our politicians and head of departments are coming from other places. Some of our young people know the history somewhat, but they don’t know the total history.”

Speaking to a crowd of nearly 40 people outside his bakery on Feb. 15 to commemorate the theater’s 100th anniversary, Hamlin said he hoped the event shined a light on the importance of the legacy of the theater and the opportunity it presents to combine past, present and future.

“It is this project that will help create the economic revitalization and allow West Baltimore to take advantage of the third largest industry in Baltimore City, which is tourism,” he said.

City Council President Nick Mosby, who attended the commemoration, stressed the need to treasure and preserve the city’s Black history to keep it alive.

“If we don’t save it, if we don’t uplift it, if we don’t protect it, if we don’t preserve it, if we don’t put it in history books it will be forgotten,” he said. “Something as historical as the Royal, its history should not be forgotten.”

Mosby said that other cities have managed to preserve their entertainment venues that have made significant contributions to Black history.

“The interesting thing about this theater is that there

were five main theaters in the circuit. All the other four are still standing and operating, but in Baltimore City, we tore ours down,” Mosby said. “I think that’s very symbolic of some of the failed policies of the past — particularly for communities like this that the city has disproportionately disinvested in.”

Onyango said when the theater shut down, he lost a part of himself because there was nothing to replace it. He remains optimistic the Royal will rise again.

“I wonder when we’re gonna get the next one back because it will happen — it’s just a question of when.” ●

“For me, any kind of thing that has stood for 100 years tells me the health of that thing.”

ANURAG KASHYAP // Indian filmmaker



● Edited for space and clarity

MATHEMATICS

Sudoku

#199 PUZZLE NO. 9766998

5	3							2
4				2	7	5		
		8		6	9			
	6	4						1
					4			
			7					2
8	7					3	1	
						4	8	
3		5		9				

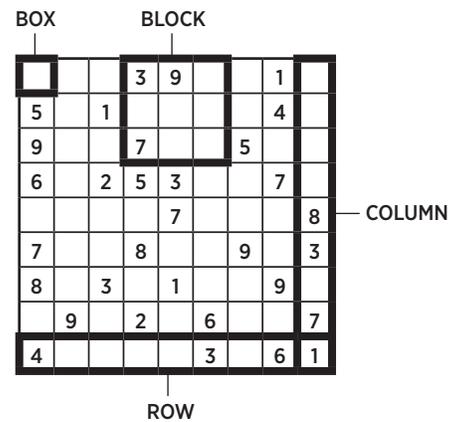
#200 PUZZLE NO. 4760125

8	2							9
			9			1		3
				4	5	6		
		1		3				
	6				2			9
3			5	9	8	4		
		7	2					
								1
6		3			4			

©Sudoku.cool

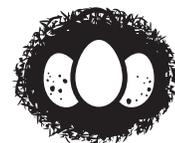
SUDOKU HOW-TO GUIDE

1. Each block, row, and column must contain the numbers 1-9.
2. Sudoku is a game of logic and reasoning, so you should not need to guess.
3. Don't repeat numbers within each block, row, or column.
4. Use the process of elimination to figure out the correct placement of numbers in each box.
5. The answers appear on the last page of this newsletter.



What the example will look like solved

2	4	8	3	9	5	7	1	6
5	7	1	6	2	8	3	4	9
9	3	6	7	4	1	5	8	2
6	8	2	5	3	9	1	7	4
3	5	9	1	7	4	6	2	8
7	1	4	8	6	2	9	5	3
8	6	3	4	1	7	2	9	5
1	9	5	2	8	6	4	3	7
4	2	7	9	5	3	8	6	1



“The biggest conceptual change over the last 100 years in the way physicists think about the world is symmetry.”

LAWRENCE M. KRAUSS // American-Canadian physicist

DID YOU KNOW?

THINGS ACCOMPLISHED BY CENTENARIANS
(people who are 100 years old) ...

In 2011, Fauja Singh, and Indian-born British man **ran a marathon** at the age of 100. He claims that he was born before India began issuing birth certificates.

At 104, Grace Bennett draped public spaces in Scotland with **colorful knitwear**. Benches, lamp-posts, and fences were all “sweater bombed.”

Norman Lloyd played a major role in a **TV show** at the age of 102.

Manoel de Oliveira drafted the **screenplay for a movie** in 1952, but he filmed it in 2020 when he was 102 years old. He continued making shorts until he was 106.

Source: www.mentalfloss.com

Idiom

“Whale of a time”

Meaning An exceptionally fun, exciting, or amusing experience; Of American-English origin, this phrase alludes to the enormosity of whales.

Origin Some of the earliest occurrences of the phrase:

From *Local News*, published in the *Phillipsburg Times* on Saturday, January 24, 1885: “Bro. Lewis seems to be having a whale of a time at Topeka.”

From *The Comet* (Jackson, Mississippi) on Saturday, October 4, 1879:

Mr. J. H. Odeneal gives a lively description of the grand turnout of Greenbackers last Saturday. “Ample preparations had been made for a whale of a time.”

Greenbacker designated a member of the Greenback party, a political party which opposed the shift back to gold based currency.

Source: <https://wordhistories.net/2021/03/06/whale-good-time/>



TUBEYTOONS.COM



IN 1987, TEICHI IGRASHI **CLIMBED MT. FUGI**. HE STOPPED TO REST EVERY THREE MINUTES, AND HE ATE RAW EGGS TO REPLENISH HIMSELF.

WILLIAM VERDUN HAYES NEVER INTENDED TO TRUDGE INTO OLD AGE QUIETLY. WHEN HE PASSED HIS 100TH BIRTHDAY, THE BRITISH WORLD WAR II VETERAN CELEBRATED BY **JUMPING OUT OF A PLANE**. HE TOOK TO THE SKIES AGAIN A YEAR LATER TO CLAIM THE RECORD FOR OLDEST TANDEM SKYDIVER. HAYES COMPLETED THE 15,000-FOOT JUMP WHEN HE WAS 101 YEARS AND 38 DAYS OLD.



ART + CULTURE

Excerpts from “Lines for the 19th Amendment Centennial”

BY BRENDA HILLMAN

Over 52,000,000 minutes... ..since the 19th Amendment,,,,, Over 26,000,000 women voted after that,,,,; mostly only White women because of the poll tax... Now let’s just think about that...

There are 53 minutes in a micro-century::
We place extra dots as eyes for extra vision:::
There are two periods in the 19th Amendment
i place them here . . . for women

who want to be women or don’t
We were dodging the little zeroes between mystery
& meaning,. history & hope We were walking or
driving i was flying left till my left wing broke

WRITING PROMPT

Brenda Hillman wrote this and other poems in celebration of the hundredth anniversary of the 19th amendment. This amendment gave mainly White women the right to vote in elections and changed things for so many persons. When sitting back and reflecting on how much even just a year or two changes things, think about what life might be like 100 years in the future. Use this study to write a poem, short story, or creative non-fiction essay imagining what life in the future will sound, look, smell, and be like.

Word Search

A	M	E	N	D	M	E	N	T	R	N	T	M	E
A	N	C	M	I	T	O	N	E	U	T	N	H	M
U	E	T	Y	I	N	E	N	A	I	C	E	I	N
S	E	O	R	E	Z	R	N	E	T	T	N	S	Y
H	I	R	R	E	C	N	R	A	E	O	S	T	E
O	Y	I	Y	D	L	T	N	V	I	S	I	O	N
P	S	N	E	M	O	W	N	N	T	N	P	R	G
E	I	N	G	N	I	N	A	E	M	M	S	Y	N
N	S	E	E	R	U	R	M	S	I	N	O	E	Y
N	N	C	E	N	T	E	N	N	I	A	L	R	E
W	V	T	I	E	N	R	M	I	N	U	T	E	S
M	Y	S	T	E	R	Y	E	Z	E	E	Z	A	P
O	O	M	M	E	I	S	E	S	H	Y	A	M	O
Y	T	Y	Y	Y	R	U	T	N	E	C	T	E	T

- WOMEN
- MYSTERY
- AMENDMENT
- MINUTES
- MEANING
- HISTORY
- VISION
- ZEROS
- CENTURY
- CENTENNIAL
- HOPE

Brenda Hillman, born in 1951, is from Tucson, Arizona. She has written 10 collections of poetry, one of which she won an LA Times Book Award for. She was also selected for a fellowship with the National Endowment of the Arts and the Guggenheim Foundation. She is currently a professor of creative writing at Saint Mary’s College in Morgana, California. In 2016 she was selected as the Chancellor of the Academy of American Poets.

TECHNOLOGY

On the 100th Anniversary of ‘Robot,’ They’re Finally Taking Over

BY CHRISTOPHER MIMS | *The Wall Street Journal* | January 23, 2021

On Jan. 25, 1921, Karel Čapek’s play “R.U.R.” — short for “Rossum’s Universal Robots” — premiered in Prague. It was a sensation. Within two years it had been translated into 30 languages, including English, to which it introduced the word “robot.”

Now, the reality of robots is in some areas running ahead of fiction, even ahead of what those who study robots for a living are able to keep track of.

Heather Knight is an engineer, “social roboticist” and one of 13 core faculty in Oregon State University’s robotics program. One day in late October, she was shocked to find the campus crawling with a fleet of autonomous, six-wheeled vehicles made by Starship Robotics. The San Francisco-based company had contracted with the campus dining service to provide contactless delivery.

In 2019, 373,000 industrial robots were sold and put into use, according to the International Federation of Robotics, a not-for-profit industry organization that conducts an annual, global robot census based on vendor data. That number has grown about 11% a year since 2014, to a total of 2.7 million industrial robots in use world-wide. Industrial robots — descendants of the Unimate robot arm first installed at a General Motors factory in 1961 — are the kind common in manufacturing, performing tasks like welding, painting and assembly. They work hard, but they’re not very smart.

Also in 2019, 173,000 “professional service robots” were sold and installed, according to the federation. That number is projected to reach 537,000 units a year — a threefold increase — by 2023. These are the kind of robots businesses use outside of manufacturing. They perform a wide variety of functions, including defense, warehouse automation and disinfection in hospitals.

By far the greatest share of professional service robots are those used in logistics. Mick Mountz, who founded Kiva Systems in 2003, helped pioneer the use of software, connectivity and sensors — coupled with off-the-shelf parts like motors, gearboxes, batteries and tires — to create relatively affordable robots that were more flexible and adaptable than their forebears, the industrial robots.

“The main difference between automation today and what we had 50 or 60 years ago is that we added software,” says Mr. Mountz. Just as critical was wire-

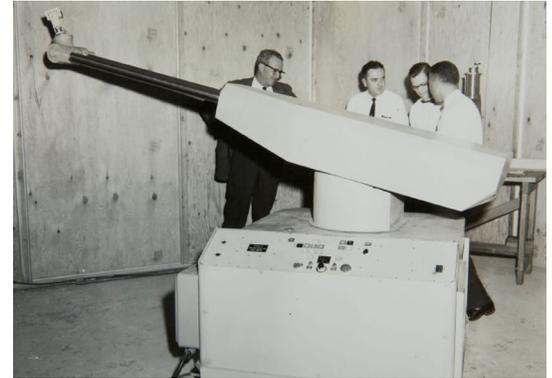
less connectivity — Wi-Fi was new at the time — and off-the-shelf sensors, like the black-and-white cameras used in the original Kiva robots, he adds.

The new generation of robots has already proved adaptable to an astonishing array of tasks, as evident in National Science Foundation-funded research conducted by Robin Murphy, director of the Humanitarian Robotics and AI Laboratory at Texas A&M University. Early in the course of the global pandemic, Dr. Murphy and her team set out to study the ways robots were being used to help humans adapt to the effects of Covid-19. She and her team documented 326 different robots, used in 29 different applications, telemedicine and hospital disinfection to quarantine enforcement, delivery, telepresence, construction, agriculture, logistics and laboratory automation.

Of these, 87% were existing robots adapted to help cope with the new virus, says Dr. Murphy. Oregon State’s Dr. Knight says the pandemic likely accelerated adoption of robots. While humans are generally averse to change, wars and natural disasters can inspire very rapid shifts. “There are different styles of innovation, but responding to necessity is one of the most impactful ones,” she says.

When she gave talks a decade ago, says Dr. Knight, she told her audiences that the robot revolution was already well under way, only it was happening behind closed doors, in places like factories and warehouses. What’s different now is that the robot revolution is happening in public, and is therefore unavoidable, even personal. In our homes, our places of work, on our streets, in our skies, robots are becoming a part of our everyday lives as they have never before.

A century after Čapek introduced the word robot to the English language, the one thing real-life robots have yet to do is run amok and destroy us all, as they did in his play and in countless works of science fiction since. But there’s one thing he did get right: As their ranks swell, and as they take on more tasks in more places, robots are, in their own way, taking over. ●



General Motors installed the world’s first industrial robot, the Unimate, in 1961, with the idea that it could take over repetitive, arduous and hazardous tasks.

Photo from
The Henry Ford

“Even if we mortgage the next 100 years of generations of human beings, we would not have enough energy to build a Death Star.”

MICHIO KAKU //
American physicist

☞ Edited for
space and clarity

FEATURE

Some Things Turning 100 in 2022

BY DEBRA KELLY | *Grunge* | January 2, 2022

The Electric Blender

It's the little things that can make the day bearable, and milkshakes are definitely one of those things. Fans should celebrate a 100th birthday in 2022, then, not of the milkshake itself, but of the device that makes them so much easier to make: the electric blender.

It took Polish immigrant Stephen Poplawski about four years to invent and perfect the electric blender before applying for his patent in 1922. He had originally been hired to come up with a machine that would make working in a malt shop and prepping all those delicious shakes much easier, and his device with a base-mounted “agitator” and cup was so popular that the company who hired him — Arnold Electric Co. — became wildly successful and was ultimately folded into Hamilton Beach. The Wisconsin Historical Society says that he then went on to invent a home version in 1933, and a hand-held mixer in 1940. Good news! That makes baking a birthday cake much, much easier.



ahead, to be exact. While social media and the internet have conditioned 21st-century minds to like little bite-sized pieces of news and entertainment, *Reader's Digest* was doing that way back in 1922. According to Funding Universe, DeWitt Wallace got the idea from his own habit of making notes as he read.

If notes were handy for him, he reasoned, others might appreciate them, too. So, he decided to start a magazine that would essentially take full-size articles, condense them down to more manageable, abridged versions, and compile them into a magazine he'd sell via the mail.

It was a massive hit, and he had nearly a quarter of a million subscribers by 1929. Condensed books were added in 1950, and although the publication had some 21st century struggles and bankruptcies, CNBC says new management turned things around with a digitally-focused rebrand.

Radial Arm Saw

Anyone in the construction or woodworking industry is familiar with a radial arm saw, and for the rest, it's basically a machine that has a saw blade mounted to a platform and allows the user to maneuver wood around in order to more easily cut it (via Monroe Engineering). Pretty straightforward, right?

The radial arm saw is a big deal for a few reasons. Not only did it make carpentry much easier and safer, but it also helped launch one of the biggest companies in construction equipment today: DeWalt.

Raymond DeWalt was working at a place called Seabrook Farms when he invented the radial arm saw

The Hollywood Bowl

The Hollywood Bowl kicked off their first season of concerts and events on July 11, 1922 — and they haven't looked back. In the years since those first concertgoers sat on wooden benches to listen to the Philharmonic, the venue has hosted everyone from poets and composers to The Doors and Monty Python.

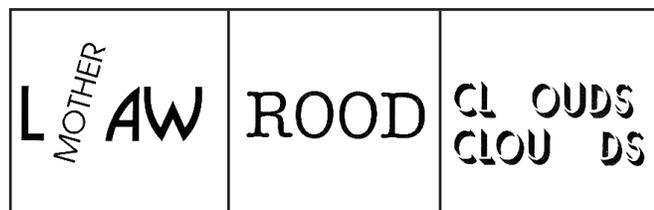
What's going on here is pretty fascinating: The Hollywood Bowl was built in a location in the Hollywood Hills that has some incredible, naturally occurring acoustic properties. Add in the surrounding scenery and bandshells that have — throughout the years — been designed like people including the son of Frank Lloyd Wright, it's safe to say that it isn't just a venue, it's an experience.

Record attendance at the venue was set in 1936, when 26,410 people turned up to see the French singer Lily Pons. Photos of the event seem to show her walking across what looks like a pool, because there was a pool. It was, unfortunately, drained in 1972. But even better? It's open to the public most of the time, even during many rehearsals and sound checks. Fun!

Reader's Digest

Reader's Digest was way ahead of its time: 100 years

WORD PLAY A Rebus puzzle is a picture representation of a common word or phrase. How the letters/images appear within each box will give you clues to the answer! For example, if you saw the letters “LOOK ULEAP,” you could guess that the phrase is “Look before you leap.” *Answers are on the last page!*



in 1922, and as one of the higher-ups, he'd been looking for something to make his employees more productive. Realizing that the saw had huge commercial possibilities, he went on to found DeWalt Products Company just two years later. Selling the saw along with a few other power tools, his new-fangled gadgets and gizmos did so well that he upgraded their location in another five years. A full 100 years after that first invention, DeWalt remains an industry leader.

Reiki

Reiki, says the University of Minnesota, is a form of therapy where practitioners hold their hands on or above a person's body in order to heal them. It sounds like an ancient and mystical process, right? They also say that it dates back to 1922, and a lay monk named Mikao Usui.

Usui credited his life-long spiritual practices and exposure to the different beliefs of Shintoism, Buddhism, and Taoism for allowing him to develop the practice of Reiki, which he discovered in "a profound revelation" just 100 years ago. Originally training just 16 Reiki masters, Usui saw his teachings spread largely thanks to one of his original students, Chujiro Hayashi. Although the Reiki that is taught and practiced today is pretty different from the original form, the basic principles remain the same.

How and why does it work? U of M says no one's quite sure what's going on, and current scientific research is still in the "theory" territory.

Stouffer's

Love a quick and easy meal that's hearty and filling along with being premade? Stouffer's lasagna has been a staple in the freezers of busy homes for decades, and it all started in 1922.

That, says *Case Western Reserve University's Encyclopedia of Cleveland History*, is when Abraham and Lena Stouffer turned one of their family's Medina County Creamery stands into a restaurant, and started serving things like sandwiches and homemade apple pie. It was the pie that was a major hit and allowed them to keep

expanding. Their sons opened restaurants of their own, and by the 1950s, their food was in such high demand that they started selling par-cooked meals to go. Founder A.E. Stouffer had died in 1931 and didn't get to see this part of the business's success, but it had remained in the hands of his sons. They absolutely took it to the next level when they founded their frozen food division: It's easy to see how and why it became so popular, and it all started when they opened their doors a century ago. ●

Edited for space

RANDOM-NEST



When Did People Start Saying that the Year Was 'A.D.'?

BY MERRILL FABRY | TIME | AUGUST 31, 2016

Author of *Measuring Time, Making History* Lynn Hunt, "Ironically, considering the system is used to describe precise calendar years, it's impossible to say exactly when the A.D. calendar designation first came into being,

Systems of dating before B.C./A.D. was fully adopted were often based on significant events, political leaders, and a well-kept chronology of the order in which they ruled. For example, the Romans generally described years based on who was consul, or by counting from the founding of the city of Rome. Some might also count based on what year of an emperor's reign it was, Egyptians also used a variation on this system, counting years based on years of a king's rule and then keeping a list of those kings.

"The history is very vague, because it takes a long time" to adopt this sort of dating, Hunt says. "A.D. is very easy for people to cope with because the life of Jesus is obviously incredibly important in Christian Europe. So Anno Domini, the year of our Lord, is a very easy transition to make, as opposed to dating the year an emperor had reigned in Rome." Still, even if there's logic to counting from a single important event, it took hundreds of years to catch on.

Practical use of A.D., on papers like charters or church documents, began to catch on in eighth and ninth century England, as Hunt describes in her book, and from there expanded to France and Italy by the late ninth century. But, even as it grew, people continued to use other systems like the Roman calendar.

So what about "B.C."?

Starting with Christ's birth as a single defining moment — rather than using a succession of rulers one after another, or trying to count from the very beginning of creation — leads inevitably to the fact that lots of stuff happened before.

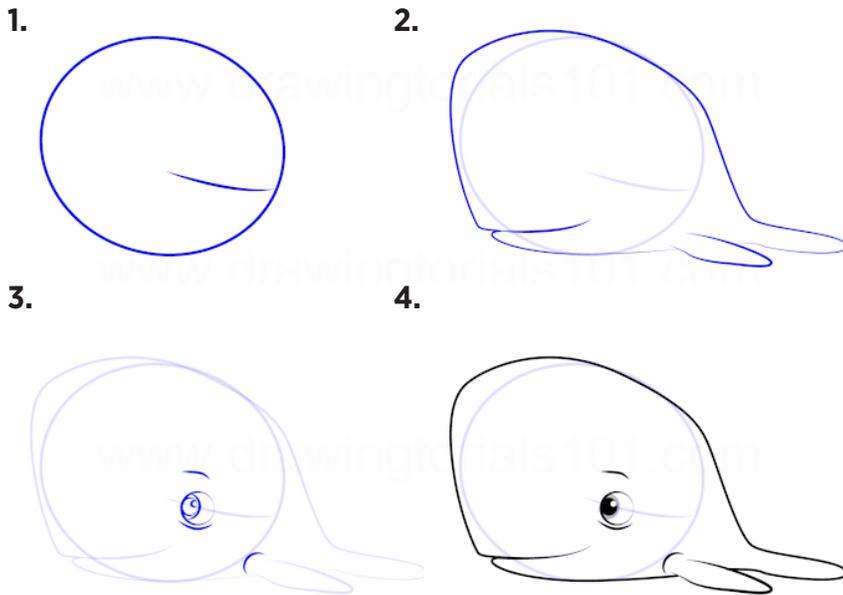
And, though it took centuries for A.D. and B.C. to catch on, they stuck. Some people stripped the terms of some of their religious connotations by using BCE ("before the common era") and C.E. ("common era") instead of B.C. and A.D.

Edited for Space

"It would be amazing to write a song that could be sung 100 years from now by a teenage girl and still be relevant to her — that's a dream of songwriting, maybe."

PHIL ELVERUM // American musician

HOW TO DRAW A WHALE



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WORDS OF ENCOURAGEMENT

There is a poem by Marge Piercy, “To be of use”, that’s been tumbling around my brain recently. A section of it reads:

*I love people who harness themselves, an ox to a heavy cart,
who pull like water buffalo, with massive patience,
who strain in the mud and the muck to move things forward,
who do what has to be done, again and again.*

This specific passage appeals to me for a few different reasons: first, because of its celebration of the beauty and dignity of labor – especially when it’s hard, or long, or exhausting, whether you use your muscles, your mind, or both. And it’s not just about *a job well done* – it’s about the *job*; it’s about the people. The community of workers who join up to tackle a task. Thank you for letting me be part of this community and for all the work we get to do together.

Rob



1061 Beard-Eaves Memorial Coliseum // Auburn University, AL 36849

“I often joke that 100 years from now I hope people are saying, ‘dang she looks good for her age.’”

DOLLY PARTON // American singer

Answers

SUDOKU #199

5	3	9	4	8	1	6	7	2
4	1	6	3	2	7	5	9	8
7	2	8	5	6	9	1	4	3
9	6	4	8	3	2	7	5	1
2	5	7	9	1	4	8	3	6
1	8	3	7	5	6	9	2	4
8	7	2	6	4	5	3	1	9
6	9	1	2	7	3	4	8	5
3	4	5	1	9	8	2	6	7

SUDOKU #200

8	2	6	1	7	3	5	4	9
7	4	5	9	2	6	1	8	3
1	3	9	8	4	5	6	7	2
4	9	1	6	3	7	2	5	8
5	6	8	4	1	2	3	9	7
3	7	2	5	9	8	4	1	6
9	5	7	2	6	1	8	3	4
2	8	4	3	5	9	7	6	1
6	1	3	7	8	4	9	2	5



Rebus Puzzle
Page 8

1. Mother-in-law
2. Back door
3. A break in the clouds

Send ideas and comments to:

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